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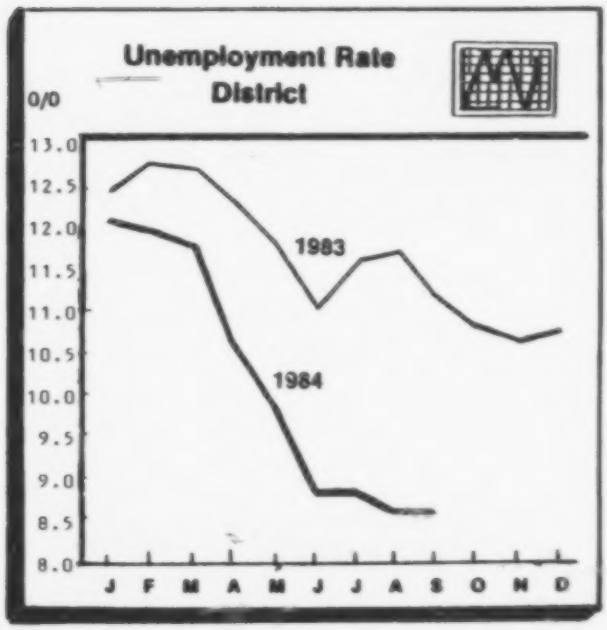
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for September 1984 November 16, 1984

District Unemployment Rate Remains Stable



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate was unchanged in September 1984 at 8.6 percent, as the decline in unemployment was just offset by the decline in employment. In September 1984, 11,100 fewer City residents were employed than in the previous month--at 295,300. Unemployment among District residents dropped from 28,800 in August 1984 to 27,800 in September 1984. The over the month declines in both employment and unemployment reflect the end of seasonal job activity of City residents in September 1984. For many, September 1984 marked their exit from the labor force with many returning to school. Similarly, a number of summer job programs, in particular the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), terminated in September 1984, resulting in a sharp drop in resident employment. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.3 percent in August 1984 to 7.1 percent in September 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of employed District residents is up significantly. Since September 1983, 8,400 more District residents have found jobs and 8,400 fewer District residents are unemployed. As a result of the rise in employment and the fall in unemployment the District's jobless rate has dropped from 11.2 percent in September 1983 to 8.6 percent in September 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.8 percent in September 1983 to 7.1 percent in September 1984.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

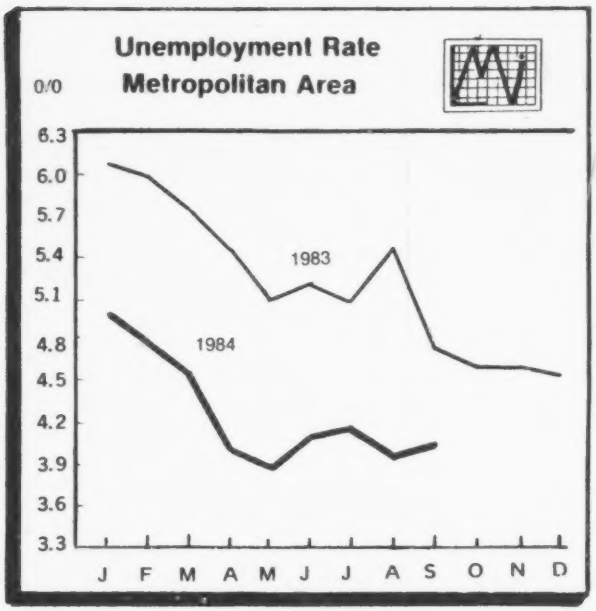
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
September 1984

	September b/ 1984	August c/ 1984	August 1983	September 1983	Net Change From August 1984	Net Change From September 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,000	335,300	338,200	323,100	-12,300	- 100
Total Employment	295,300	306,400	298,500	286,900	-11,100	8,400
Total Unemployment	27,800	28,800	39,600	36,200	- 1,000	- 8,400
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	11.7	11.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,858,100	1,872,900	1,819,900	1,794,900	-14,800	63,200
Total Employment	1,782,400	1,797,800	1,720,600	1,710,900	-15,400	71,500
Total Unemployment	75,700	75,100	99,300	83,900	600	- 8,200
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,535,100	1,537,600	1,481,700	1,471,800	-2,500	63,300
Total Employment	1,487,100	1,491,300	1,422,100	1,424,000	-4,200	63,100
Total Unemployment	48,000	46,300	59,700	47,800	1,700	200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.0	4.0	3.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Unlike the District, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month, as a result of drops in employment and rises in unemployment. The Area unemployment rate rose from 4.0 percent in August 1984 to 4.1 percent in September 1984. The Suburban unemployment rate rose over the month from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent. Area employment was 1,782,400 in September 1984--15,400 fewer employed Area residents than in the previous month. In September 1984, Suburban employment stood at 1,487,100--4,200 fewer employed individuals than in the previous month. Conversely, unemployment among Area and Suburban residents was 75,700 and 48,000 in September 1984--600 and 1,700 more unemployed individuals than the previous month.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the Area and Suburban jobless rates have declined. Since September 1983, the Area jobless rate has fallen 0.6 percentage point to 4.1 percent and the Suburban jobless rate has fallen 0.1 percentage point--to 3.1 percent. Area and Suburban employment continues to make significant gains over the year. Since September 1983, Area employment has increased by 71,500 (4.2 percent) and Suburban employment has increased by 63,100 (4.4 percent). Total joblessness is down in the Metropolitan Area by 8,200, but up in the Suburbs by 200.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Job growth in the Metropolitan Area was dominated by seasonal declines in the public sector between August and September of this year. The number of jobs declined by 14,500 over the month (12,700 in the District and 1,800 jobs in the Suburbs). The net gain in private sector was 2,800 jobs--89 percent were in the District, primarily in educational services. The public sector experienced massive summer layoffs (-17,300 jobs) in the Federal and District governments.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the Area economy

NOTICE

Industrial and occupational projections to 1990 are available for the Washington, D.C. SMSA. In the Washington Metropolitan Area, employment is projected to grew 2.3 percent annually--totalling 1,964,000 in 1990. The Services industry is expected to be the Area's growth leader--growing 4.0 percent annually. By 1990, professional and technical workers will likely replace clerical workers as the Area's largest occupational group. For additional information contact:

D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
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(202) 639-1642

registered pronounced gains, primarily in the suburban private sector, which accounted for 95 percent of the 48,300 new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (19,000); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,000 jobs); and Construction (8,400). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in Suburban and Area job growth. In the public sector, over the year growth in Federal employment (5,800 jobs) was accompanied by sustained retrenchment in State and Local Government (-4,700), for a net gain of 1,100 jobs.

Job growth in the Washington Metropolitan Area was 3.0 percent over the year, compared to 4.1 percent for the Nation. Area job growth was limited by sluggish growth in the Distirct of Columbia (0.5 percent), as suburban job growth (4.4 percent) exceeded the national rate. This is not surprising since suburban job growth surpasses job growth in urban and rural areas nationally.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 12,700 between August and September of this year, reflecting the winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case last month, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (-15,600), where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 2,500 over the month, due primarily to seasonal hiring in educational services.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of District jobs rose by 3,100. Seventy-seven percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry, especially Business and Legal Services; Membership Organizations; and Hotels and Other Lodging Places.

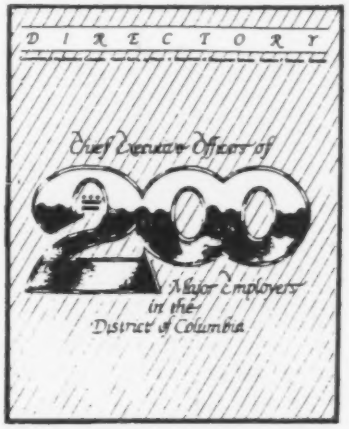
Elsewhere in the private sector, marginal losses in Construction; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Wholesale/Retail Trade were offset by a small gain in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Overall, the number of private sector jobs rose over the year for the third consecutive month. In the public sector, a decline in District Government jobs (-1,900) was offset by a rise in the number of Federal Government jobs (2,600).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting seasonal declines in the Federal sector, the number of suburban jobs fell by 1,800 between August and

☆☆☆☆☆

DIRECTORY OF 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS



In order to promote an expanded partnership between private employers and the employment and training system, the Department's Office of Planning and the Labor Market Information Division have produced a Directory of Major Employers in the District of Columbia. The Directory includes the name of each firm's chief executive officer and address. The list was compiled from reports provided from the Department's ES-202 System. The number of workers employed by these 200 firms ranged from approximately 100 to over 6,000. Copies of the Directory may be obtained from the LMI Division (639-1642) or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1083).

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September a/ 1984	August b/ 1984	September 1983	September a/ 1984	August b/ 1984	September 1983
TOTAL	599.3	612.0	596.2	1,704.3	1,718.8	1,654.9
Total Private Sector	339.9	337.4	337.5	1,172.4	1,169.6	1,124.1
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.1	70.9	70.2	65.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.5	4.4	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	27.2	26.5	25.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.2	39.3	35.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Construction	10.9	10.7	11.0	88.5	88.9	80.1
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.4	26.0	80.2	80.1	77.5
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.4	5.4	4.9	34.9	34.8	31.9
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	18.0 d/	41.1	41.2	41.6 c/
Trade	59.8	59.7	60.0	326.6	324.8	316.6
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	10.1	63.1	63.3	61.1
Retail	50.4	50.3	49.9	263.5	261.5	255.5
General Merchandise	5.8	5.9	6.0	32.0	32.1	32.6
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.8	35.0	33.5
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.2	30.2	28.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.9	18.5	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.5	23.5	23.1	86.0	85.7	83.7
Other Retail Trade	21.1	20.9	20.8	60.6	60.0	58.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.8	35.0	34.3	97.3	98.4	94.7
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.2	19.7	19.9	19.5
All Other	27.7	27.8	27.1	77.6	78.5	75.2
Services	194.4	192.0	192.0	507.7	506.0	488.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.2	10.9	24.9	25.0	23.9
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	19.6	19.5	19.0
Business Services	37.2	37.0	36.4	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	29.4	29.0	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.1	19.4	18.4 c/	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.1	28.6	32.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.7	28.7	28.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.6	33.9	32.7	463.2	461.5	445.8 c/
Government	259.4	274.6	258.7	531.9	549.2	530.8
Federal Government	214.0	213.6	211.4	357.8	360.9	352.0
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	174.1	188.3	178.8
D.C. Government	40.2	55.8	42.1	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

E M P L O Y M E N T

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

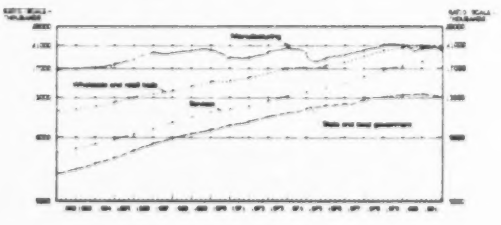
Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Centennial of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



September of this year. The number of Federal jobs declined by 3,500, as a result of the termination of summer jobs in defense and other federal agencies. These losses were offset somewhat by a seasonal upswing in public education. The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month. Only Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,700 jobs); Manufacturing (700 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs) realized gains. Consequently, the net gain in the private sector was only 300 jobs.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of Suburban jobs spiraled upward to 1,105,000--an increase of 46,300 (4.4 percent). Ninety-nine percent of the new jobs were in the private sector, with strong advances in Services (16,600 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (10,200 jobs); and Construction (8,500 jobs). In the public sector, exuberant growth in the Federal sector (3,200 jobs) was sapped by continued erosion in the State and Local Government sector (-2,800).

OVER 20,000 YOUTH WORKED THIS SUMMER

The Department of Employment Services announced that 20,110 District young people worked in summer jobs supported by District tax dollars, Federal JTPA funds, and private sector contributions. This was nearly 1,300 more employed youth than in 1983. In relationship to its population the District's summer job program is one of the largest in the Nation.

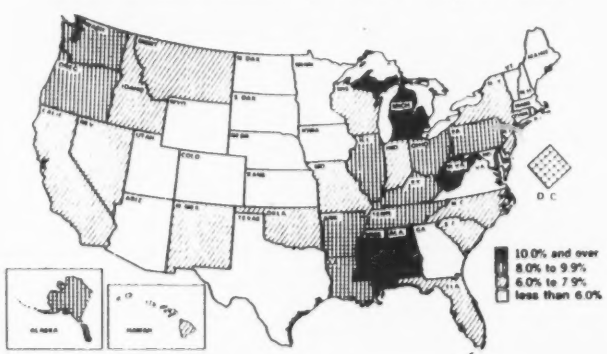
The increase in the number of summer jobs at profit making firms was over 60 percent this year, as 550 youth worked in a variety of private sector jobs. As in the past, agencies of the District Government contributed the most opportunities (6,152), with the City's non-profit community chipping in with another 3,458 jobs. Over 10,000 other summer job opportunities were provided by Federal agencies and a variety of special projects.

Persons interested in obtaining a profile of this year's program can do so by requesting a copy of: Program Accomplishments - 1984 from the Department of Employment Services, Summer Program Staff, Room 106, 500 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 or by calling 639-1694.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In August 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 24th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.5 percent) had a lower unemployment rate. In only three of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1984



When the District proper (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 10th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 12th highest position in July. The neighboring

states of Maryland (5.2 percent) and Virginia (4.4 percent) ranked 37 and 45, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.6 percent); Mississippi (11.1 percent); Alabama (10.9 percent); and Michigan (10.3 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment. New Hampshire, with 3.0 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to August of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in August 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.0 percent. Gary, Indiana (20.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.1 percent) had the lowest. Each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	August 1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	20.2	21.2
2. Cleveland, OH	13.6	15.0
3. Buffalo, NY	12.5	14.1
4. Birmingham, AL	12.3	15.4
5. Dayton, OH	11.7	14.2
6. Newark, NJ	10.7	14.6
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.6	11.7
8. Pittsburgh, PA	10.3	10.9
9. New York, NY	10.1	10.6
10. Los Angeles, CA	9.8	11.6
11. Chicago, IL	9.3	11.6
12. Miami, FL	8.8	11.4
13. New Orleans, LA	8.6	9.6
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	11.7
15. St. Louis, MO	8.5	11.9
16. Philadelphia, PA	8.5	8.8
17. Columbus, OH	8.1	9.2
18. Milwaukee, WI	7.9	11.8
19. Baltimore, MD	7.4	8.5
20. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.5
21. Houston, TX	6.7	10.0
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.6	9.0
23. Boston, MA	5.8	7.1
24. Dallas, TX	4.1	5.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

More than 11,000 claimants were paid $5.3 million in total benefits for 37,300 weeks of joblessness in September from all regular unemployment compensation programs serving the District of Columbia. However, activities for benefits from these programs showed monthly declines in September--as well as from September 1983. Initial claims (2,400) and first payments (1,530) saw the greatest relative (-26 percent) monthly drops. The 40,300 weeks claimed were down approximately 14 percent, while weeks compensated, benefits paid, and final payments dropped approximately twelve percent from last month.

Benefits paid in the quarter ended September 30, 1984 totalled $17.5 million, compared to $17.6 million in the quarter ended June 30, 1984. Through September of this year, $54.8 million in benefits have been paid the eligible unemployed who once worked in the City. This also was less than the $76.5 million paid through September in 1983.

The State Program is the major vehicle through which activity and benefits flow

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 1984

	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	% Change From August 1984	% Change From September 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,170	2,976	2,705	- 27.1	- 19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,076	42,410	44,620	- 14.9	- 19.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,553	38,502	42,999	- 12.9	- 22.0
Total Benefits Paid	$4,646,474	$5,338,325	$6,145,817	- 13.0	- 24.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$138.48	$138.65	$142.93	- 0.1	- 3.1
Number of First Payments	1,319	1,828	1,606	- 27.8	- 17.9
Number of Final Payments	948	1,051	1,232	- 9.8	- 23.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,034	10,640	12,502	- 5.7	- 19.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	25.4	21.1	26.8	+ 20.4	- 5.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	217	243	211	- 10.7	+ 2.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,392	3,664	3,879	- 7.4	- 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,215	3,387	3,632	- 5.1	- 11.5
Total Benefits Paid	$524,855	$561,464	$597,564	- 6.5	- 12.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.25	$165.77	$164.53	- 1.5	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	163	201	159	- 18.9	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	67	106	97	- 36.8	- 30.9
Total Beneficiaries	932	957	1,034	- 2.6	- 9.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.7	16.9	22.8	+ 16.6	- 13.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	57	76	87	- 25.0	- 34.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	798	825	1,083	- 3.3	- 26.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	529	546	759	- 3.1	- 30.3
Total Benefits Paid	$ 84,982	$ 86,544	$116,067	- 1.8	- 26.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.65	$158.51	$152.92	+ 1.4	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	51	49	59	+ 4.1	- 13.6
Number of Final Payments	0	0	1	- 0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	166	222	+ 0.6	- 24.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.4	11.1	12.9	- 6.3	- 19.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,444	3,295	3,003	- 25.8	- 18.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,266	46,899	49,582	- 14.1	- 18.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,297	42,435	47,390	- 12.1	- 21.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,256,311	$5,986,333	$ 6,859,448	- 12.2	- 23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.93	$141.07	$144.74	- 0.1	- 2.6
Number of First Payments	1,533	2,078	1,824	- 26.2	- 16.0
Number of Final Payments	1,015	1,157	1,330	- 12.3	- 23.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,133	11,763	13,758	- 5.4	- 19.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	24.3	20.4	26.0	+ 19.1	- 6.5

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

in the District. It has paid 88 percent of benefits through September, and covers workers in private establishments and the District of Columbia Government. Other regular programs cover workers in the Federal Government and persons recently returned from the military services, and account for the remaining 12 percent in benefit payments.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program, in effect since October, 1982, has provided $7.6 million in benefits this year to date. It compensates claimants who have exhausted payments from the regular program and still remain unemployed.

The unemployment rate has been declining during this year and from the average set last year in the District of Columiba and in the Metropolitan Area. This is one of the greatest contributing factors in the general downward trend in unemployment insurance activities and benefit payments.

DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?
If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.
Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.
Department of Employment Services Matthew F. Shannon Director
Government of the District of Columbia Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

A PROFILE OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

During 1983, there were 491,000 District residents of working age (16 and over). From among this group, 287,000 (57 percent) held jobs; 38,000 (8 percent) were unemployed; and 165,900 (34 percent) were out of the labor force. The May ALS profiled the characteristics of the unemployed and the September ALS described the industry and occupational attachment of these unemployed residents. This month's issue examines the characteristics of those residents out of the labor force and the major reasons they gave for not participating. The information was collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS NOT-IN-THE-LABOR FORCE: 1983 Annual Avreages

Total	165,900
Male	58,000
Female	107,600
White	41,800
Black	120,800
Hispanic	2,400
Youth (16-19)	20,000
20-54	36,600
55-64	15,400
65+	60,000

A snapshot of the 165,900 persons not in the labor force reveals that most were Black (73 percent), female (65 percent) and in prime working ages between 20 and 54 (37 percent). However, almost as many people (36 percent) were of retirement age, 65 plus. Youth (16-19) represented about 12 percent of this population.

During the CPS household survey, interviewers inquire about the main reason that individuals do not participate in the labor force. The responses are then summarized into four categories: (1) family responsibility (keeping house); (2) attending school; (3) sickness or disability; and (4) other.

REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE - 1983 (District of Columbia)

Total not in labor force 165,900
Principal reason:

Keeping House	56,100
Going to School	32,300
Unable to Work	5,400
Other	72,100

Source: Current Population Survey

The survey results revealed that last year more than two of every five persons were not in the labor force for reasons other than family responsibility, school, or illness. Most of the people in this "other" group (53 percent) were residents 65 years old or older. Retirement probably was the main reason for being out of the labor force.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Of the 32,000 people indicating that "school" was the reason for non-participation, half were youth, 16 to 19 years old and 32 percent were young adults, 20 to 24 years old. The disabled group, on the other hand, tended to be over 54 years of age (65 percent).

For 56,100 people, family responsibilities was the primary reason for non-participation. All but 1,000 were female. Of this group, 41 percent were married and living together with their spouse. An additional 41 percent reported some other marital status (divorced, separated, widowed, etc). The remainder (18 percent) were single. For 11,000 female heads of households, family responsibility was the primary reason for being out of the labor force.

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NOTICE

Labor Market Information for Affirmative Action, Program Fiscal Year 1984-85, has been revised. The revised publication, released in September 1984, replaces the January 1984 edition.

This publication provides the most recently available information to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work forces and in establishing goals to improve such utilization. In addition, the data are extremely useful to government analysts and others engaged in designing job training programs for minorities and women. For additional information, contact James T. Cooper at (202) 639-1639, or write to:

James T. Cooper
D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research and Analysis
500 C Street, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20001

AVERAGE PAY IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

The average annual pay received by persons holding jobs in the District in 1983 was $23,842. This was $6,298 more per year than the average U.S. worker and $6,756 more than workers in Maryland and $7,351 more than workers in Virginia.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY 1983 1/

	US	DC	MD	VA
Total	$17,544	$23,843	$17,086	$16,491
Private	17,416	20,703	16,442	15,863
Government	18,154	27,780	19,332	18,715

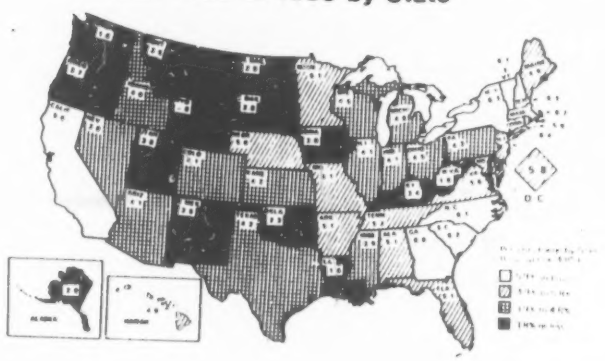
1/ Includes workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees. Preliminary Data - Annual Averages.

The annual average increase for City workers in 1983 was 5.8 percent compared to a national average of 4.8 percent. However, for the second consecutive year private sector workers in the City received a larger pay increase (7.4 percent) than government workers (4.5 percent). The largest 1983 pay increase (13.8 percent) went to workers in the City's Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.) industry. Construction workers received the smallest pay increase of 3.4 percent.

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

Industry	Pay	% Change 1982-83
Private Sector	$20,703	7.4
Mining	42,936	8.9
Construction	21,828	3.4
Manufacturing	26,909	4.1
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	30,451	8.2
Wholesale Trade	26,596	5.6
Retail Trade	11,348	5.2
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	22,096	13.8
Service	21,003	7.3
Government	27,780	4.5

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1982 to 1983 by State



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1984 increased $37.54. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 38¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the greatest over the month increase. Average Weekly Earnings were up by $73.06. Weekly Hours rose 3.1 hours, as Hourly Earnings rose 79¢ an hour. Overtime worked at premium pay was the primary reason for the increase.

All industries showed over-all gains in September 1984. The last time this happened was in April of this year.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	423.46	385.92	383.36	40.6	38.4	39.4	10.43	10.05	9.73
Durable Goods	360.82	332.03	338.06	42.3	40.1	42.1	8.53	8.28	8.03
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	384.11	341.17	343.93	43.5	42.7	42.2	a/ 8.83	c/ 7.99	8.15
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	370.60	360.91	349.87	41.5	41.2	41.9	b/ 8.93	m/ 8.76	8.35
Non-durable Goods	471.58	427.72	419.99	39.2	37.0	37.2	12.03	11.56	11.29
Food & Kindred Products	562.38	489.32	530.82	39.0	35.9	41.6	a/14.42	g/13.63	1/12.76
Printing & Publishing	482.60	447.23	424.93	39.3	37.3	36.6	a/12.28	a/11.99	11.61

Total Production Workers	September '84	August '84	September '83
	31,900	32,300	30,700

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
l/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., SMSA rose 1.5 percent to 313.0 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in September 1984. For the 12-month period ended in September 1984 the CPI-U rose 5.3 percent. Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 2.3 percent from July to September of this year. The September 1984 level of 310.8 (1967=100) was 5.5 percent higher than in July 1984.

Comparing the Local CPI-U with the National CPI-U, prices of goods and services are growing more rapidly locally. Overall, prices of All Items increased 66.7 percent faster locally over the past two months and 26.19 percent faster locally over the past year. The largest discrepancy between local prices and national prices was in Apparel and Upkeep, 2.3 percentage points higher locally than nationally. The prices of Energy (natural gas, electricity, etc.) increased 7.5 times faster locally than nationally and housing prices increased 2.2 times faster locally than nationally during this two months period. The price increase in Transporation, Entertainment, and Other Goods and Services were higher nationally than locally over the two month period and over the year except for Entertainment.

The 1.5 percent advance in the Area's CPI-U from July to September 1984 follows an increase of 0.9 percent from May to July 1984. Increased cost for housing, apparel, and education accounted for most of the July-to-September advance.

Housing costs rose 2.2 percent from July to September 1984, following an increase of 1.0 percent in the 2 months ended in July. Shelter costs rose 1.1 percent from July to September with homeowners' and renters' costs increasing 0.8 and 1.5 percent. Housefurninshings and operating costs rose 4.9 percent,

reflecting a return from sales to regular prices for many house-furninshings items and higher charges for appliance and furniture repairs. Charges for natural gas rose, reflecting the resumption of service charges in Virginia. Charges for electricity rose, reflecting a rate increase in Washington, D.C. and higher fuel adjustment charges in the Washington Area.

The apparel and upkeep index rose 6.2 percent, the largest increase since the July to September 1981. Prices for women's and men's apparel rose sharply, reflecting the seasonal return of fall apparel at higher prices. Prices for women's footwear also rose substantially.

The index for other goods and services rose 2.3 percent, reflecting increases in elementary, high school, and college tuition. Prices were higher for cigarettes and toilet goods.

The food and beverage index rose 0.5 percent during the two month period as increases in the price for fresh fruit, fish and seafood, pork, and poultry were partially offset by lower prices for beef and cola drinks.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 1.2 percent between July and September. Enterainment cost rose moderately and transporation costs were unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	September 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	313.0	1.5	5.3
Food & Beverage	306.3	0.5	4.0
Housing	327.9	2.2	6.2
Apparel & Upkeep	225.5	6.2	8.8
Transportation	306.0	0.0	3.6
Medical Care	401.5	1.2	4.9
Entertainment	247.5	0.3	4.4
Other Goods & Services	309.5	2.3	6.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	163.8	1.5	6.2

UNITED STATES CONSUMBER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	September 1984	Percent Change Two Monts Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	314.5	0.9	4.2
Food & Beverage	296.4	0.4	3.9
Housing	341.4	1.0	4.6
Apparel & Unkeep	204.2	3.9	1.9
Transportation	313.7	0.3	3.3
Medical Care	383.1	0.7	6.1
Entertainment	257.3	0.8	4.0
Other Goods & Services	314.6	2.6	6.9
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	429.0	0.2	-0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

EMPLOYERS and the Job Training Program

You can receive up to $10,000 if you train and hire an eligible Vietnam-era or Korean conflict veteran through the provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-77).

The training programs you design should generally be no less than 6 months, except that a program of between 3 and 6 months could be approved under certain circumstances. To qualify, your program must offer training in:

- an occupation in a growth industry; or
- an occupation requiring new technical skills; or
- an occupation for which demand for labor exceeds the supply.

You must certify that you plan to hire the veteran upon the completion of the training. Adequate facilities for training must be available; wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid; and training cannot be for a position for which the veteran already qualifies.

Your reimbursement will be 50 percent of the starting wage up to a maximum of $10,000 per veteran. Payments will be made at the end of each three-month period of training or can be monthly in the case of employers with fewer than 75 employees.

For more information, contact Forest Rose at 639-1611.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

85-5P813

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

1984

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JOB SERVICE

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